North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.
Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.
☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.
*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.
Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Vol. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1855. No. 34.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 9, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.
H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.
October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CRISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Souther, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PETTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.
D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. B. FREEMAN
HOMES IN TEXAS, AND SAFE INVESTMENTS obtained through this Agency.
FIDELITY to the interests of non-residents.
REGISTERS of land for sale, in all parts of the State; full exhibits of title and accurate descriptions, also registers of town and city lots.
LANDS located, bought and sold.
CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.
A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.
STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.
REGISTERS open for examination.
☞ Office in Congress Avenue.
May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

FALL TRADE, 1854.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING PER STEAMER BALTIC and Alps, and the Packet Ship Caroline, our Fall Importation of
Foreign Dry Goods,
Purchased for *Cash* by an agent of Mr. W. Weddell at *very low* rates. We are also in receipt of a large and commanding Stock of
Domestic Fabrics.
Purchased from first hands, and at the recent
Large Auction Sales
at great sacrifices.
We respectfully solicit a call from the North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, feeling confident we can offer them Goods at as *low prices* as can be found in any market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
PETERSBURG, VA. 83—

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
Call at H. L. EVANS'
No. 29 CHEAP PLACE,
Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform his friends and customers that he has on hand a large and well assorted Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, &c. This fall's purchases, which, he desires to close out by Spring, to make room for another stock, and to enable him to do so, the entire stock will be sold at reduced prices, *for cash*, or to punctual dealers on a short credit.
Call and examine for yourselves.
H. L. EVANS.

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.—ON AND after 3d July the Passenger Train will leave the Depot at Raleigh at half past 6 A. M.—stop 35 minutes at Franklinton, and reach Weldon at half past 11, in time for passengers to take the Wilmington train going South, and the Petersburg and Portsmouth trains going North.
Returning, it will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Raleigh at half past 6 P. M.
Office Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co., }
June 29th, 1854. } 85—tf.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod.
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass.
JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 10—

DISSOLUTION. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day retired from the Wholesale Grocery and General Commission and Forwarding Business, Messrs. Baker and Barraud succeeding them in the General Commission Business.
They avail themselves of this opportunity to thank their friends for the patronage extended to the and beg leave earnestly to recommend their successors to the confidence and employment of their friends and the public generally.
WILSON & GRICE.
PORTSMOUTH, VA. Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDESIGNED HAVE this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm and style of BAKER AND BARRAUD, as successors to Messrs. Wilson and Grice, for the purpose of conducting Produce Brokerage and General Commission Business, for which purpose they have taken the large Warehouse occupied by Wilson and Grice.
They solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally, assuring them that all business entrusted to their care shall have prompt and personal attention.
WM. J. BAKER, of North Carolina.
THOS. L. BARRAUD, of Virginia.
PORTSMOUTH, Va., Jan. 1, 1855. 17—1y.

WHITE LEAD.—4000 LBS. OF SUPERIOR White Lead in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the premiums at the late Fair, held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills and Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 1st premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cultivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.
F. M. CAPEHART.
Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.
I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,
W. P. BEAMAN.
WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.
Yours, truly,
GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.
R. R. PARKER.
Murfreesboro', Aug. 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.
Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.
A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.
Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.
RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.
Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

$25 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON SATurday morning last, a negro woman named ELLEN, about five feet eight inches high, dark complexion; and had on a purple homespun dress, and had with her a copperas-checked homespun dress. I fear she may obtain a free pass, and endeavor to escape to a free State. She is 22 years of age.
A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid for her apprehension and delivery to me, twenty miles west of Raleigh, on the Haywood road, or for lodging her in any jail, so that I get her again.
OSBORNE BOWERS.
Wake Co. Nov. 2, 1854. 101—tf.

SAM'L. McD. TATE,
Galveston, Texas,
(LATE OF MORGANTON, N. C.)
WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE of Lands and land certificates, paying taxes, &c.
Having made arrangements with an able and reliable Attorney, will attend to the perfecting of Titles to Land and collection of debts in any part of Texas.
Refer to Col. Geo. Little, Raleigh; Col. J. H. Dodge, Rockford; Hon. T. L. Clingman; R. C. Pearson, Esq., Morganton.
February 6, 1855. 22—3m.

J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
DEALERS IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, &c,
RALEIGH, N. C.
☞ Call at Loussac's New Brick Building, next door to Col. Hutchings' Sadlery Establishment.
Goods sold for Cash, or exchanged every six months.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, 28 June 1854.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of the Wholesale purchaser. Especial attention is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.
Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:
French Black Dress and Frock Coats, $18 to 35
English " " " " 14 to 20
American and German " " 6 to 15
Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.
Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.
Cloaks, Caledonians, Satins and Talma.
PANTS—In our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.
VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.
Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.
To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Sye. and Dock st.
Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 83—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn as one of the most valuable in this portion of the St E. RUFFIN.
ember 23, '54. 1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.
EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.
Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.
The Tract of Land contains 150 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.
In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.
Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.
Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,
WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

DR. E. C. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE LADIES AND Gentlemen of Raleigh, that he will make a professional visit to that town about the 10th of January, and remain a few weeks.
He proposes to pay such visits three or four times every year, so that those who may desire to patronize him will be enabled to do so at stated periods.
Whole sets of Teeth put up by Atmospheric pressure, with Artificial Gums—so perfectly natural that none but a practised eye could detect them.
Rooms at the Yarborough House. Ladies waited on at their residences, if desired.
He most respectfully refers to the undersigned gentlemen, viz: His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Hon. W. Dallas Haywood, Hon. Asa Biggs, Major Walter Gwynn, Ed. Graham Haywood, Esq., Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. W. Hill, Dr. H. J. Macon, Warrenton, N. C.
January 10, 1855. 14—3m.
☞ Dr. R. will be absent from Raleigh for a few weeks. All orders left with Col. Yarborough will be attended to immediately on his return.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WHITE & DAVIS have this day associated with them Mr. WARREN H. HARDER, and our firm will henceforth be WHITE, DAVIS & HARDER. Conducting a *General Commission Business*, they will give prompt and faithful attention to the sale of every description of produce and merchandize, and solicit consignments of the same.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 2, 1855. 21—3m.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh*.—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries), upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:
DIRECTORS.
Jos. G. B. Roulhac, } of Raleigh. | John Cox, Edenton,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } | Joshua Bonner, Salem,
Jno. R. Williams, } | J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
John Primrose, } | E. T. Fagan, Plymouth,
H. D. Turner, } | Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
S. W. Whiting, } | W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
T. H. Selby, } | H. H. Williams, Charlotte,
Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, } | John B. Barnett, Milton,
J. G. Wagner, Wilmington, } | A. T. Summy, Asheville.
Jas. R. Henry, Washington, }
James Sloan, Greensboro',
All Directors are authorized to receive applications.
OFFICERS.
J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President*,
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President*,
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer*,
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*,
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney*,
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent*,
S. W. WHITING, }
JNO. R. WILLIAMS, } *Executive Committee:*
JOHN PRIMROSE, }
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in all the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.
The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.
SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.
All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
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GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
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PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
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All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
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D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 30 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.
The above presents a favorable opportunity for Turpentine and Timber dealers, to make an investment which cannot fail to be highly remunerative. There are no Stills within 10 miles of the place, and consequently no competition in the purchase of the raw material. The subscribers having other business to attend to cannot give the place proper attention, and will sell the whole, or an interest of one-half to a competent person who will take charge of the premises and conduct the business. Apply to
WM. A. GUYER, or
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Wilmington, N. C.
September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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A QUESTION ARISES IN THE "CITY OF OAKS" now, who sells the cheapest goods, but that trouble can be easily decided just by calling at the beautiful Store in Lorentz's new brick building occupied by JOS. SCHLOSS & BROTHER, who boast of their well selected stock for the Fall trade. They have now on hand, in part 200 pair of the best quality of French and German Cassimere Pants, a few hundred different styles of cloth, beaver, pattinet and other kinds of frock and sack over coats, an extensive variety of silk velvet vests, very superior quality, as well as silk, silk plush, satin, farmer's satin, down to Vests for 75 cents. The latest style of Taimas or short and long Cloaks, and everything else usually kept in a furnishing store. They pa ticularly call the attention of gentlemen to their best Merino English Shirts from $1 25 up to $1 75 which cannot be bought at such prices elsewhere. All articles made to order in their manufactory in Baltimore warranted.
Also, a fine stock of ladies goods not excelled by any other house in this City, embracing every article to meet the taste of the fair sex, from fine silk down to cotton cloth for 5 cents a yard.
As our partner, Mr. Jos. Schloss, has sojourned in the Northern Cities for four months in succession has availed himself of all advantages of the northern market as well as any wholesale house in the Union. They can and will, and have done it already, undersell any of their opponents.
Remember and call two doors above E. L. Harding's.
J. SCHLOSS & BRO.
Raleigh, October 12, 1854. 95—

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. NASH COUNTY, Court of Equity. Calvin Richardson and wife Piety and others *vs.* Joel Pridgen, Abijah P

SPEECH OF THE HON. THOMAS RUFFIN,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, February 27, 1855.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. RUFFIN rose and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN:—I rise in my place for the first time since I have had a seat upon this floor, with the view of submitting a few remarks. I do not propose to discuss the question immediately before the committee, and shall avail myself of the privilege now accorded me, to consider another question. Since I have been a member of this House, it has acted upon many important questions. Being loth to trespass upon the time of the House, I have contented myself by giving a silent vote upon all of them. These were questions which had heretofore entered, more or less, into the political discussions of our country, and upon them my opinions were not unknown to my constituents. Since the commencement of the present session of Congress we have heard discussions in this Hall upon questions which were thought to have been settled long ago. I allude more particularly to those great questions of religious toleration and naturalization. I had thought that the question of religious toleration was settled by the Constitution of the country, and that American citizens had always proudly boasted that here, every man had the right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that this right was not only guarantied by the fundamental law of the land, but was regarded as inherent and inalienable.

And, Mr. Chairman, I had thought that the naturalization laws passed under the administration of Jefferson, amended and perfected by subsequent legislation, had given general satisfaction to the country, with the exception of a small faction. Throughout the country, discussion on these questions has been revived of late.

To keep pace with the spirit of the times, early in the present session honorable gentlemen were struggling to get the floor to bring them before the House for its consideration. The honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Taylor) more fortunate than his competitors, succeeded in his efforts, and, having obtained the floor, introduced a bill proposing an alteration of the naturalization laws.

Sir, that gentleman is responsible for the introduction of the subject here, or if he prefers it, he is entitled to the distinguished honor of having been the first to introduce this measure into the House at the present session of Congress.

And again, Sir, not long since a series of resolutions embodying certain principles in relation to these questions was offered by the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Witte). I was called upon to vote for the suspension of the rules to enable the House to consider those resolutions, and it is not out of place here that I should give the reasons which influenced me in giving the vote which I gave on the occasion. These are generally known as the anti-Know-Nothing resolutions.

I can conceive of no evil, either real, or imaginary, existing or supposed to exist in this country, which will justify American freemen in the formation of secret oath-bound political societies. They may do for the despotism of Russia; they may do for Austria; but there can certainly be no necessity for such in our land.

No, sir, in our country where every man has the right to speak, print, and publish whatever he may see fit, only being liable for the abuse of that prvilege, and where, to use the language of an old revolutionary writer, "The press glows with freedom's sacred zeal,"—here, sir, there can be no necessity for resorting to institutions of this kind with a view of controlling the legislation of the country. Those who framed our government wisely provided the means of altering such laws as needed amendment. They are open to repeal, or alteration; but sir, this can be done through the ballot-box in the sunlight of broad day. Our institutions depend for their success on the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of the people; and when the time comes in which they will desert the usual mode, do away with the open action of day and resort to these secret cabals to influence the legislation of the country, then, in my opinion, the days of the republic are numbered. He has read history with but little profit, who has not observed that in every country where the people have lost their liberties they have brought such misfortune upon themselves. When they have become demoralized and ready for a change then the turmoil of the times has given birth to some adventurer who boldly usurps their liberties, assumes the management of their affairs, and concentrates all political power in himself. Learning lessons of wisdom from the records of the past, let us strive to escape the calamities that have befallen other republican governments.

What master spirit devised this organization? I do not know that this is a question of any great importance. I do not think that the author is entitled to any great credit for originality. I do not undertake to say whether it is taken from the forms and ceremonies adopted by Cataline and his co-conspirators at Rome, or whether it is like unto the societies formed in certain districts of England to protect labor against capital, or whether, as seems most probable, it has for its prototype the order of religious jesuits, as depicted in the "Wandering Jew," and that the federal treasury is the Renepont inheritance, which it is using its appliances and secret machinery to get possession of.

I was forcibly struck with the similarity between the two orders, the religious jesuits and the Know-Nothings, in the speech of the honorable gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Smith), and I am sorry that he is not present this evening. From his graphic description in his defence of the Know-Nothing order, we see that it makes use of the same appliances to accomplish its objects as the religious jesuits which order he set out to denounce. In one portion of his speech, he says, that the Know-Nothings are formed for the purpose of making war against the religious jesuits. Both seem to be the same in organization. Each is after power and spoils. Each is enshrouded in the garb of mystery. One hides its iniquities under the cloak of religion; the other under a most exalted devotion to the country. Each teaches the practice of falsehood, craft, and deceit. Each binds its members by a mighty oath, the violation of which they assume to punish. The one claims devout piety, the other intense patriotism.

The gentleman from Alabama says, that "when you fight the devil you have the right to fight him with fire." That seems to be in fact an acknowledgement on his part that the new order was taken from the other one. But will this principle hold good? Fight the devil with fire—perpetrate an evil to obviate the consequences of another one—commit one fraud to nullify another! The gentleman is a distinguished lawyer, and I would ask him whether he would consider it right to meet a forged bond with a forged release? The principle is the same. That was said to have been a practice at one time quite common among the British lawyers in the East Indias. It has never been introduced into this country, and I trust it never will be. It is unsound in morals. It is a sentiment unfit to be proclaimed in the presence of the representatives of the people here in this Hall.

He also says in the course of his speech that these religious jesuits were organized by thwarted military aspirants after the reformation. I would ask whether this order of political jesuits, of which the gentleman is champion upon this floor, was not organized after the great political revolution which swept federalism out of power in 1852. Until this power was ground down, until democracy was in the ascendency we never heard of any such order as this.

But to go on with the simile. The gentleman says that these religious Jesuits were taught to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of men of power and influence, or, to use his own language, "to cultivate their friendships, probe their designs, and communicate their secrets." How stands the order that he defends? Is it not well known to gentlemen on this floor who were candidates in the late elections for Congress, that these Know Nothings formed this plan; pretended to be their friends, went into conversation pretending to be Democrats, assisted in making the nominations, drew their secrets and all their plans from them, obtained all the information they could from them, and after night-fall skulked into the Know Nothing lodges and communicated those secrets! This is a notorious fact and cannot be denied. I say, that it is beneath the dignity of American gentlemen and honorable men to resort to such means in midnight lodges for any purpose. Do we not know that the "make fix a beast in Pennsylvania that in the Gubernatorial election there, they took the distinguished Democratic candidate, Governor Bigler, from one county to another, and his pretended friends of one lodge handed him over till I may be allowed the expression) to the tender care of the professed friends of another lodge, who would take him in special charge, and in the language of the gentleman from Alabama, "cultivate his friendship, probe his designs, and communicate his secrets." Sir, this indicated a degree of proficiency in Jesuitism that would have gladdened the heart and raised a ghastly smile even on the countenance of Rodin. [Laughter.]

The gentleman from Alabama justifies the oaths of this order, and says that it finds its justification in the practices of its adversaries. Is not that sound doctrine to hold forth in an American Congress? Finds its justification in the practices of its adversaries! The religious Jesuits are the adversaries he speaks of.

The gentleman also says "an oath solemnly taken is an element of purity." Well, Sir, if a solemn oath was what they sought for, this order should not have stopped at the oath of the Jesuits, but gone a few centuries further back and adopted the oath which Cataline administered to his co-conspirators, when they met in the back room of the house of Semphronia, a Roman bawd,—in a place, as the historian says, every way suited for the purpose, and well adapted to their occult and dark practices, for there, after administering a mighty oath, just as the Know Nothings administer it, they sealed the oath by drinking from the bowls draughts of wine mingled with human blood. Was that the element of purity? Did that oath make them pure? Why, Sir, if the history of those times be correct, they were men of desperate fortunes and abandoned characters—men dangling loose upon society, who were ready for any change of affairs that promised to benefit themselves

Then, Sir, the gentleman says that secrecy is the great element of success, and that the "order should preserve in their halls the most inviolable secrecy," all the time acting upon the old doctrine that the end will justify the means. Now Sir, if this is not Jesuitism, I do not understand what is the meaning of the term. But, the gentleman says that it finds its great justification of secrecy in the fact that it is warring against Jesuits! If the religious Jesuits are what the gentleman represents them to be, and if these political Jesuits of Know Nothingism are what I believe them to be, I Sir, should look upon a contest between them with perfect indifference. I would look upon it as American citizens now generally look upon the war going on between Russia and England, or as a western hunter would look upon a fight between a bear and an alligator or a mink and a polecat. [Much laughter.] Every objection that the gentleman has urged against the Jesuits seem to apply with equal force to the Know Nothings. They are neither of them suited to our country and they cannot flourish here. One is the counterpart of the other, and Sir, as my friend from the Red River district of Louisiana, (Mr. Roland Jones) says, that the men from my State are fond of making quotations from Hudibras, let me say to the gentleman from Alabama, of the Know Nothings and Jesuits, that:

> "That they are so near akin,
> And like in all as well as sin,
> That put them in a bag and shake 'em,
> Himself on the sudden would mistake 'em,
> And not know which was which, unless
> He measured by their wickedness." [Laughter.]

Who set on foot the organization in the United States? We find it springing up in the North in the hot bed of federalism. It had been conquered under every name by the Democratic party. It was the old federal party, and was conquered under that name. It assumed the name of National Republican, then Whig, then degenerated into isms. The Whig party had become almost extinct at the North. There was in fact but one party there and that was the Democratic party. All the others were but isms.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Will the gentleman tell me in which State at the North the Democratic party now exist?

Mr. RUFFIN. I think it does in Illinois, judging from the late election there. [Laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE. I suppose the gentleman refers to the election of an anti-Nebraska Senator. [Renewed Laughter.]

Mr. RUFFIN. No sir, I do not, but I will come to his election by and by.

Mr. FLORENCE. I will say to the gentleman that it exists in Pennsylvania, thank God!—"its banner torn but flying." [Great laughter.]

Mr. WASHBURNE. In what part of Pennsylvania?

Mr. FLORENCE. In the First Congressional District. [Renewed laughter.] That will do. Now let the gentleman from N. C. go on.

Mr. RUFFIN. The Democratic party being triumphant at the North, there was a fusion of all the isms to oppose it. This organization sprang up. It offered great inducements. There were a host of old political hacks out of office, men who had lived all their lives *out* of the public crib. They had then nothing to resort to. The Democratic party was in power in the general government, and at the time, in most of the States, and these old political hacks, who were wandering about like stray spirits on the Stygian banks, thought it a fine chance to join in the new venture, and they joined this organization. I say, Sir, that it is taken from the old federal party. That party has never been eradicated at the North. It is true, the old tree of federalism is dead, its leaves have long since withered and been wafted away upon the winds of Heaven, its boughs have crumbled and fallen, and its aged trunk lying prostrate has mouldered into dust, but from its prolific roots has sprung up this bastard slip of Know Nothingism. It has incorporated into its platform planks from that old party.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Amen! [Laughter.]

Mr. RUFFIN. Anti-naturalization! Where is that taken from? It is a plank of the black cockade federalism of the days of the elder Adams, and the order finds a bright example of secrecy in the blue-light federalists who met in the Hartford Convention to plot treason against the Government.

It has flourished in that section of country fruitful in isms, in abolitionism, freesoilism, atheism, women's rightism and every other ism imaginable. These, Sir, have given them their strength there, in that section of our country where men meet together in convention and declare "there is no God;" where agrarian mobs, the very scum of the earth, parade the streets by thousands, recognizing no distinction between *meum* and *tuum*, and crying aloud for a division of property. In that section of country where weak-minded men, crazy fanatics, meet in convention with strong-minded women clothed in boots and breeches, to discuss the important question of women's rights. [Laughter.]

Inaugurated under these auspices, how can it be conservative? Sir, the idea is preposterous. It professes now to be the only true National Conservative Union party—whereas it is a sectional radical destructive party. It is an abolition, disunion scheme, and in every step in its progress gives unerring indication of a settled purpose to sever asunder the ties which bind these States together.

It has given strength to the abolitionists of the North, and now it has the unblushing effrontery and daring impudence to offer itself to the South as something which is conservative, something which is designed to place in their hands and the hands of their friends, the power of the General and State Governments. Sir, I for one, never had any confidence in it from the beginning, for it came from the wrong quarter.

"Timao Danaos et dona ferentes."

I was satisfied that within the cavity of that wooden horse were concealed the elements of abolitionism. It was absurd to believe that the abolitionists of the North, when they had for years and years in their weakness, waged an offensive war against the South, would now in the pride of their strength—after their shattered ranks had been recruited by untold thousands, after the embattled hosts of Know Nothingism had flocked to their standards, not in straggling parties like deserters, but in solid column with flags flying and drums beating—be so magnanimous as to raise the long siege, and celebrate it with peace offering. I for one, Sir, as a Southern man, cannot trust it. Was I not right, sir, in my opinion at that time? I say that I was. Recent developements have proved this beyond all doubt. The Know Nothing party of the North has never aided in the election of a single friend of the Nebraska bill to either House of the Congress of the United States. I again assert that it has not. I challenge successful contradiction from any quarter and pause for a reply. They have elected no man who is willing to give the South the rights guarantied by the Constitution of the United States. Maine, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Wisconsin have returned to this House men who are pledged to vote for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which we regard as the very bond which binds the Union together. In the above named States it has aided abolition in turning down the true friends of the Constitution, and filling their places with a dangerous class of politicians.

Let us see what a Northern Editor says about its doings in the North:

But if we lacked positive proof of the feelings of the masses of the party in regard to slavery, the late elections in this and other States of the Union show the liberal tendencies of the whole party. In New York the American party polled 122,000 votes, *but they aided the anti-Nebraska party in that State in returning to the next Congress twenty-nine men opposed to the admission of slavery into Kansas. In Pennsylvania we saw a like result; while in Illinois, by the aid of this movement, the Douglasites were completely routed; and so in Michigan, where the whole State was carried for freedom by the council fires of the American party.*"

But, Sir, we are sometimes pointed by Southern Know Nothings to the Massachusetts election, and gravely told that the Know Nothings in that State sent a new delegation to Congress with but two exceptions? I am not aware of any alteration in this respect so far as liberality and nationality are concerned. No, sir, these Yankees of Massachusetts are cunning men, and they followed the example of the skillful huntsman who, when his hounds are flagging in the chase blows them off, lets slip the leashes and hies on a fresh pack, the more speedily to hunt down his prey. The people of Massachusetts no doubt thought that their representatives here, being removed from the fanaticism which surrounds them at home, had become less zealous and were rather flagging in the chase, and therefore considered it better to send on a new set. [Laughter.]

But, Sir, if any body has doubted this abolition sentiment of Know-Nothingism, let us look at the recent elections carried by these Know Nothings. Look at the men elected by them—Harlan, the fusionist in Iowa. Trumbull, the man of "isms," in Illinois, over the gallant Shields, whose body is scarred with wounds received in defence of the flag of his adopted country. Durkee, the abolition agrarian in Wisconsin. Wilson, the embodiment of rampant freesoilism in Massachusetts, the latter elected by a Legislature in which there was but one Democrat, and—it is said—but some five or six old-line whigs. Are the Know-Nothings not responsible for the election of these men? Are they not responsible for the election of this Mr. Wilson to the Senate of the United States? Yet another election! that of Seward, the "Jupiter Tonans" of abolition, the "higher law" Senator, who in the intensity of his hatred of the south, stands a head and shoulders above them all. The Know-Nothings had made a boast that they would defeat him—that they would show their nationality in that election—that they were going to take the arch-agitator from the Senate of the United States, and put a conservative in his place. That election was looked to with probably more interest than any Senatorial election ever held in any of the States of this Union. We all recollect Tuesday, the 6th of February—I believe that was the day. It was at all events a dark and gloomy day. It was known that the election for United States Senator from New York was to be held that day in Albany. The hour had arrived. The telegraphic office in this capital was, on that occasion, an interesting place. Numbers of politicians might be seen wending their way there—your Southern Know-Nothings and your Northern Know-Nothings. They were there about the time they expected the announcement to come. They were watching with straining eyes, and palpitating hearts, and half-suppressed respiration. The mystic wire is watched with the fixed gaze of intense anxiety. A message comes rushing upon the wings of the lightning. The suspense is but short. "The sybil speaks, the dream is o'er." The dispatch is read. It was a sweet morsel to your freesoil Know Nothings. They hearkened to it as the prodigal son to his father's testament. They gulped it down with all imaginable avidity. It was as sweet to them as the manna from Heaven to the hungry Isrealites in the wilderness. But how was it to the Southern Know-Nothings?—Ah! it was a bitter pill for them. They had to swallow it down, but oh! what rueful grimaces and contortions of countenance, it was like gall and wormwood to a sick and fainting girl.

Now, sir, let us see what is thought of him as a national man in the North. I read an extract from one of the New York journals. I do not know whether it is Know-Nothing or not, but I suppose it is—at all events it was allied with them in the grand contest.

Speaking of the Senator from New York, it says:

"He has pressed with equal ardor the claims of Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures—he has vindicated with equal zeal, the just rights and interests of the West and South, and those of the East and North. There is not at this day, in the Senate or in public life, a statesman of more ability—more laborious and conscientious in his discharge of public duties, or more thoroughly and truly national in all his views, than Governor Seward."

And again, what a Know-Nothing journal means by conservatism:

"The slavary question cannot affect the American party, for its whole power and all its hopes are north of Mason and Dixon's line. Its aspirations are for freedom, and when the party is accused of being pro-slavery, let its defenders point the men who utter the base lie to every election that has occurred since the party sprung into existence."

Also, what is meant by "ignoring slavery":

"The party never has, and we hope never will, fulminate anti-slavery resolves for the purpose of humbugging the masses, but it will do right, move right, and act right, and in every free State in the Union it will give new protection to every citizen within its borders. Its first great national aim is to procure an alteration of the naturalization laws, and upon that point they will know no sectional division; but upon the great question of freedom and slavery every northern American freeman will raise his voice for liberty, and Banks, De Witt, and Trafton will utter upon the floor of Congress the sentiments of this new party. The foreign element that has given the pro-slavery democratic party the control of this country will soon lose the means of augmenting its numbers; and when that is effected freedom in this republic is secure. The prize we are battling for is "liberty to all;" and when Americans rule America we shall obtain it, and not till then."

Thus, we learn what is meant by their "ad captandum" expressions—conservative indeed! "lucus a non lucendo" called conservative for the same reason that a certain mythological character was called Midas, from a greek word meaning to eat, because he could not eat. What can Southern men promise themselves by affiliating with this "order"? If the people of the South act with their usual foresight, they will fly from it as from a raging pestilence, and shun a "Know-Nothing" lodge-room as they would the charnel-house of a small-pox hospital.

I have thought from the beginning of this new movement that it was an emanation from the filth and corruption of rotten and festering isms, and that it was a mere *ignis fatuus*, fetid miasma springing up from moral and political decay, corruscating and shining in the darkest hour of night, but disappearing before the light of morn. It is not to be expected that the people of the South are to be blinded and led by this jack with a lantern into the bogs and marshes of abolitionism; nor will they follow Sam with his dark-lantern into the midnight conclave of the Know-Nothings. But they tell us that these men are native Americans, and we are not to suspect them. Is it not true that much the larger portion of the abolitionists of this country are native-born Americans? Some of the leading spirits who figure in this Know-Nothing party are foreigners, although the party itself profess such a holy horror for all foreigners. The Crusader, a Know-Nothing paper at New York, is edited by one Caselli, and has for its chief contributor Father Gavazzi. It would require but little credulity for one to infer from the columns of the New York Herald, that a leading spirit in the councils of the order might be found in its Editor, Bennett, an unnaturalized foreigner, and a political Ishmaelite, whose hand has been against every man, and every man's hand against him; he has probably done more towards furthering the progress of this order than any man in the United States. History will record two remarkable things of this order, one is that professing to be composed entirely of native Americans, its chief pillars of support are foreigners; and the other is, that it is a society of political Jesuits, professedly formed for the purpose of waging war against religious Jesuits.

The friends of the "order" say that it is necessary to establish their secret societies to protect ourselves against foreign influence. In the position of the country in which I live, we have none of this foreign influence, and we are not troubled with anything of the kind. What foreigners we have among us are generally intelligent and educated people, men of character, and I suppose one reason of it is owing to the fact of the existence of the "peculiar institution" among us which I regard as one of the greatest moral, social and political blessings that was ever vouchsafed to man, and another reason is owing to the fact that we have not encouraged these men to come as they have in some of the Northern States where they are now complaining of them so much. Why do we not know that two or three years ago the people of some of the Northern cities regarded foreign fiddlers and show girls as being worthy of adoration, almost of worship? Then coming the other side of the Atlantic was of itself a certain passport to the highest honors.

We all recollect with what exultation it was heralded through the land when the "Swedish Nightingale" touched the American shores. No one has forgotten the grand demonstration that was made in the great commercial emporium of New York; when the literati, the elite, aristocracy and upper-tendum of that city flocked in her train in greater numbers than ever the Pagans followed after the car of Juggernaut. It was but a few years ago that they introduced at the North, a member of the British Parliament, to lecture upon the subject of abolitionism. The people of the North are alone responsible for the introduction into the country of that class of turbulent and vicious foreigners, of whom they now complain so loudly.

Here I will say, that I am as much opposed as any man can be, to the introduction into this country of the vagabonds, felons, paupers, and convicts of the Old World. I say, let the government pass such laws as it has authority and power to do under the Constitution, let the States and your municipal Corporations pass such laws as they please, to suppress the introduction of this class of foreigners; but do not persecute the well-disposed foreigners on this account. You will find it no easy matter to stop the importation of convicts and paupers, and when you try it you will ascertain that it will be something like the slave trade. Mercenary men will fit out vessels in the port of New York to bring convicts and paupers of Europe to this country as they now fit out slavers to sail to the coast of Africa to get slaves for the markets of Brazil and Cuba. I do not care what kind of laws you pass against the importation of felons and convicts, you will find Yankee captains visiting the ports of Europe, and having their agents in its cities to contract secretly with the public authorities to rid them of their convicts and vagabonds by bringing them to our seaports—the more risk the higher will be the price of passage, and a brisk trade will soon be "opened up" by these enterprising men. You may have laws upon your statute books, for punishing in the severest manner those who engage in the importation of foreign criminals. You may for what I care, if you can find warrant for it in the Constitution, put this importation of felons on the same footing with piracy—you may take the vessels of the navy and scour the high seas in search of the violators of the law—you may, whenever you find a "live cargo" of criminals on board a ship, string up your Yankeee skipper to the yard-arm, and pitch his body to the fishes of the sea. Even then Sir, I fear it will be difficult to stop the importation. Sir, there are now men at the North who have grown rich by the importation of this class of foreigners. Punish those who engage in it. Do not adopt the plan recently proposed by the philosopher Horace Greely. That amounts in substance to reducing the poorer class of foreigners to slavery, and if it is carried out, New York will become a great slave-market—white men will be sold at the block.

I am opposed to making slaves out of any class of white men on earth. I know of no good reason for prohibiting the immigration of well-disposed foreigners to this country, to assist in developing its resources. A large portion of the foreigners of the West are German farmers, and they are known to be good citizens. I for one, can see no reason why an orderly and well disposed class of our population should be persecuted because mercenary men in the commercial cities will violate the rules of decency and propriety by bringing a different class of foreigners here. Enforce your naturalization laws. We hear a great deal said about its having been always customary to naturalize any man who desired to be naturalized. In that part of the Union in which I reside, I rejoice to say that the naturalization laws of the Federal Government are enforced to the very letter—just as strictly as any law we have upon the statute book of our State. If you will impeach your judges when they violate their duty, and make them enforce the law, we can then have none but a good class of naturalized citizens, and no man unless he proves a good character, and is well disposed to our institutions, can get his naturalization papers. I do not understand this sudden change of opinion in regard to foreigners. Twelve months ago the case of Martin Kostza was before this House, and gentlemen then seemed to be exceedingly anxious to curry favor with foreigners. Why this sudden change? Is it because military companies composed of naturalized citizens stood in serried ranks in Boston, to maintain the laws, and protect the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, when a Southern man was there seeking to claim his property under the Constitution? Is it because these naturalized Irishmen prevented a blood-thirsty mob of native-born traitors from rescuing a fugitive slave? Is it because Bachelder, who was assassinated by that mob, was a native of Ireland?

Yes, Sir, because these men kept off abolition traitors, we hear this cry against them. The fact is notorious that one of the first acts of the Know Nothing Governor of Massachusetts was to disband their military companies. I suppose another reason for the outcry against foreigners is because they generally vote the democratic ticket. In the last presidential canvass the whig candidate proclaimed a new principle on this subject. He was for admitting to the rights of citizenship all who had served in the army for a certain length of time, and but a short time at that. The whigs then said he was right—they then said that service for a few months in camp—(the last place to learn the operation of our institutions)—should entitle a foreigner to citizenship. Such of them as have joined this "new movement" now say let no one who is born abroad ever be naturalized!

Yes, Sir, it is because they cannot get the sturdy Germans and generous Irish to sing the peans of federalism that they are prejudiced against them. The ways of federalism are the ways of inconsistency. Before an important election it has a high appreciation of adopted citizens—it is then greatly fascinated with the "rich Irish brogue, and the sweet German accent," but the election over, and how is it then? Why, Paddy becomes a "splay-footed Irish bog-trotter," and Hans a "damned lop-eared Dutchman." [Laughter.] Why are efforts now made to raise a party opposed to religious toleration?

And here again I must be permitted to say that I have no relation or connection, so far as I know, either among the living or the dead, who ever was a member of any Catholic church, and while I yield to no man in the ardent and sincere hope that the day will come when the Protestant religion shall have its churches and altars in every part of the globe; yet, Sir, I do not believe that either the fostering hand of the government or a persecution of other churches would expedite its onward progress. I never will join in persecuting any man for his religious opinions. That is a matter between him and his God. In the part of the country in which I live, and I dare say in the whole State which I have the honor in part to represent, there is not a master who would dictate to his slave the manner in which he shall worship God, or the church to which he shall belong. This new-fangled doctrine of the Know Nothings to hunt down men on account of their religious opinions is a monstrous proposition. It is at utter variance with the whole spirit of our government.

And where did this proscription against the Catholic religion originate? It originated in the same section of the country, at the North, where those three thousand and fifty abolition clergymen got up a traitorous petition to the Congress of the United States. No Catholics joined them. No Catholic signed that petition. But, Sir, this seems to be an effort either to make them join the abolition party, and engage in an abolition crusade against the South, or that they will drive them from the country by persecution. Opposition to this religion is held out to us of the South as the reason why we should join this "Know Nothing" order. As the Catholics do not wage a war against us, I, for one, am opposed to waging war against them. As long as they obey the Constitution and the laws, their rights should be respected by [illegible] As a [illegible] have [illegible] and Catholics of the United States. All assigned to operate on the prejudices of the people. They expect these to operate as a charm upon the South, and in that way to throw us off our guard. We have much stronger reasons for apprehending danger from the machinations of the 3050 wooly-headed abolition clergymen, who with the word sanctity of bigotry and fanaticism are disseminating treason from their pulpits, than from the tiara that encircles the brow of the feeble and harmless old man at Rome, thousands and thousands of leagues by land and sea, far, far away from our shores.

But, Sir, in this connexion let us see what is going on in New England,—a newspaper has this advertisement:

"SLAVERY AND POPERY. Rev. Thomas James, a fugitive slave, will address the citizens of various towns upon Slavery and Popery, and show their bearing on the nation."

And then follows a list of appointments. If a Southern minister should desire to preach from one of their pulpits the privilege would be denied him; yet this negro can use them.

I have seen it stated frequently in the papers, that in the great State of New York, free negroes had actually formed "Know Nothing" lodges. This is the conservative party which the people of the South are invited to join, so as to war against the Pope. Sir, we have enemies, a plenty at our own doors without looking across the waters to find others. How is it proposed to sustain the Know Nothing party? By boasting and threats. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Sollers) would have us believe that this party is one of gigantic power, and that he who has any hopes of a political future should not be so rash as to combat it. He says "it has gone sweeping like a whirlwind" and "annihilating all its opponents." He appeals to the fears of gentlemen, and talks to them of political graves,—let him take heed lest when looking around for burial places for others, he shall himself be consigned to a political grave as deep as the "doom where dreary chaos reigns," and where he may be even beyond the reach of that politico-geological explorer of whom he spoke, who at some future day is to search for the opponents of Know Nothingism among the fossil remains of an extinct race. I, Sir, tender my thanks to the eloquent gentlemen from Mississippi and South Carolina (Mr. Barry and Mr. Keit) for their exposition of objects and aims of the Know Nothings, and for their moral courage in being first on this floor to assail the principles of this new order—with keen blades and stalwart blows they shivered into fragments the crazy mail that but feebly protected this staggering carcass of galvanized federalism, and exhibited it in its nakedness and hideous deformity to the gaze of the world. The order had not then so fully developed its anti-slavery sentiment. The gentlemen claimed for it "*intense nationality.*" We were to hear no more of the invasion of Southern rights, if they dared make the attempt he himself would meet his Northern friends at Mason & Dixon's line, not as brothers but with "banner, brand and bow." Let him adhere to this determination when the rights of the South are invaded—let him be prepared to defend them—when the Scots cross the border line, let him as a true knight, wind the cornage horn.

Know Nothingism professes to be eminently patriotic, struggling for the common weal, not for office. Well, Mr. Chairman, why is it, that wherever they have reached power they have proscribed all, from the highest officials even down to the hog constables of the little towns? Anticipating a majority in the next House of Representatives, there are already hosts of applicants for the places within its gift. Yes sir, it all the men who aspire to these offices were formed into regiments and drilled for a few weeks, General Scott could take them to the Crimea and carry Sebastopol by storm.

They are looking after all the places, from the Speaker's chair down to the humble office held by the sable high priest who ministers at the altars of the temple of Cloacina in the basement of this Capitol. (Laughter.)

Look at their election in this city? It was an extraordinary affair. They seemed to be after the Exchequer, the first thing, like Sir John Falstaff. They desired to get the control of the funds of the Washington National Monument. They banded together in this capital and proscribed such men as General Winfield Scott, Mr. Seaton, Gen. Jones, Elisha Whittlesay and others, to make room for such renowned and august individuals as Vespasian Ellis, French S. Evans, "et id omne genus."

Yes, sir, General Scott was proscribed—the eagle was stricken from his eyre to put the mousing owl there. This plot is said to have been concocted at the National Council of Know Nothings held at Cincinnati. What right had these intolerant proscriptionists to take in charge the Monument to Washington? Let his own words rebuke them. I read from a letter written by the Father of his country to a committee of the Baptist church of Va. After paying a high and just compliment to the Baptists for their patriotism and liberality, he says:

"If I could have entertained the slightest apprehension that the Constitution framed in the convention where I had the honor to preside might possible endanger the religious rights of any ecclesiastical society, certainly I would never have placed my signature to it; and if I could now conceive that the General Government might ever be so administered as to render the liberty of conscience insecure, I beg you will be persuaded that no one would be more zealous than myself to establish effectual barriers against the horrors of spiritual tyranny and every species of religious persecution; for you doubtless remember I have often expressed my sentiments that every man, conductig himself as a good citizen, and being accountable to God alone for his religious opinions, ought to be protected in worshipping the Deity according to the ditates of his own conscience."

Mr. Chairman, I have heard many strange sentiments expressed in this hall, but there was one uttered by the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Banks) which for boldness and originality, surpasses all others. After speaking of the power, the secret plains, the covered cavernous ways of the order, he says—

"Sir, it is the people who are passing through these avenues, those who make judges and district attorneys, and they will take care of them all. They will take care of the juries and sheriffs as well as judges."

The startling announcement has been made by a representative on the floor of the American Congress, that this secret order is to take charge of the judges and juries of the country. Yes sir, it is to lay its ruthless hand upon the judical ermine. When that is done, our laws will not be worth the paper on which they are written. If the judges of the courts are to be overawed by the combinations and machinations of midnight conspirators, what becomes of our individual safety? Is such an association fit for American citizens? Can it be commended to the South? The judiciary is the great shield of our protection. Destroy it, and the Constitution would be no more than a rope of sand.

They took care of Judge Loring. This is an illustration of the state of feeling existing in what is called the Athens of America. There a judge is proscribed for doing what he conscientiously believed to be his duty. He did his duty, and I presume that no man will here deny it. He delivered up to his owner, after a patient hearing of all the facts, the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns; and, for this, he is proscribed and hunted down as a wild beast. That is what is meat by the taking care of judges. Is not a Know Nothing association illegal? It has been so held by one of the ablest jurists of the county, Judge Porter, of Pa., once a member of the Cabinet, in a late charge to a grand jury in reference to it, used this language:

"If any number of men combine to form themselves into an association by agreements, vows, or oaths to control the opinions and votes of any portion of our citizens in the exercise of their suffrages, so that they shall vote not according to their own consciences, but as a majority of such association shall determine, it is a conspiracy, and punishable as such by indictment."

And you will remember that it is the agreement to do the act that constitutes the criminality, even if the act itself be not done. It may be well here to observe that if any person or persons shall have unthinkingly, unadvisedly, or without being aware of the criminal character of such an act, joined such associations, or taken upon himself any such vows, obligations, or oaths, they are not binding upon him in law, and ought not to be in morals. He will [illegible]

North-Carolina Six per Cent. State Stock.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, N. C. March 12th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, for the purchase of ONE MILLION DOLLARS in Bonds running thirty years. These bonds are issued by the State of North Carolina, for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad; and in addition to the faith of the State, all the stock held by the State in said Road, and the dividends arising from said stock, are pledged for their redemption.

They are, by express enactment, exempted from taxation for any purpose.

They will bear date the 1st of April, 1855, and will have coupons attached for the interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the first days of April and October in each year. Both interest and principal will be payable at the Bank of the Republic in the City of New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of North Carolina.

They will be issued in sums of One Thousand Dollars each.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for North Carolina Stock," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C. They will also state at what points and in what kind of funds they propose to pay.

The bids will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 14th April next, in the presence of the Governor, the Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and of G. W. Mordecai, President of the Bank of the State of North Carolina.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State.

Successful bidders will be required, as soon as informed of the acceptance of their bids, to deposite in Bank the amount of their bids, with the accrued interest from the first of April, 1855, to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of North Carolina. This deposite may be made in the Bank of the Republic, New York; the Bank of the State of North Carolina; or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Documents showing the resources of the State and the amount of her indebtedness, may be had at this office, or on application to Messrs. Brown and DeRossett, City of New York.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

March 16, 1855. 33—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FOREIGN GOODS they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,
GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.
BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 16, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 3, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 13th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 5 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, feet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ASKER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 23, 1855. 34—tf.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1855.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Alabama, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Sam'l. D. Lewis.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Collecting Agent for the Western States and Texas, assisted by H. J. Thomas, S. W. Ramsay, William H. Thomas, Thomas M. James, C. M. L. Wiseman, A. L. Childs, and Dr. William Irwin. Receipts of either will be good.

Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, J. Hammitt, R. S. James, Thos. D. Nice, R. W. Morrison, E. W. Wiley, Wm. L. Waterman, Alex. H. Carson, E. Austin, Ben. F. Swain, T. Ashman, and P. Davis.

Business Directions.

Any person remitting money for subscription to the Standard will please state whether it is for the Weekly or Semi-Weekly paper; and also whether it is for a new subscriber or for one already on our books.

In ordering a change of the paper, please state the Post-office to be changed *from*, as well as the one *to*.

Write all proper names plainly and distinctly.

☞ As a general rule we shall, in future, send our paper to no new subscriber until the subscription money is paid, as we desire and intend to adopt the advance payment system as soon as practicable.

*** All obituary notices exceeding ten lines will hereafter be charged as advertisements.

Strangers sending us advertisements must accompany them with the cash or give satisfactory reference, or they will not be inserted.

Persons indebted for subscriptions can remit any amount at any time by mail; and receipts will in all cases be promptly transmitted. Those who are indebted up to November last will, we trust, send in the amount at once; and if the precise sums due are not known, it will make no difference, as for all sums overpaid in this way the subscriber will have credit and a receipt accordingly. We trust all our friends will remit by mail, and thus save us the heavy commissions 20 per cent. which we have to pay for collecting.

HOLDEN & WILSON.

Feb. 7, 1855.

HARNETT COUNTY.

The new County of Harnett was organized at Summerville last week, and the following officers elected: George W. Pegram, Chairman County Court; Clerk, B. F. Shaw; Sheriff, J. A. Johnson; Solicitor, Neill McKay, Jr.,; Trustee, J. L. Bethea; Register, D. B. McLean; Entry Taker, Jonathan Hawley; Coroner, H. McLean; Standard Keeper, J. T. Reardon, &c. The Carolinian says:

"Without intending the least disparagement to the unsuccessful candidates, we congratulate the citizens of Harnett on their selection of officers—all being worthy and competent gentlemen.

The Commissioners appointed to locate the Court House have selected Summerville as the place, and we understand that the name of the village is to be changed to that of TOOMER. This is a handsome and deserved compliment to the venerable Judge Toomer.

The necessary steps were taken, we believe, for erecting a Court House. The act establishing the County provides that prisoners shall be confined in the Jail of Cumberland until one is erected for Harnett."

A Democratic Meeting was also held, and delegates appointed to a Convention to be held at Clinton on Tuesday of May Superior Court, to nominate a candidate for Congress. The proceedings shall appear in our next.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

We learn from the Wilmington papers, that at the recent meeting at that place of the stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear the new charter was accepted. The Journal says:

"BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—The meeting of the stockholders in the Bank of Cape Fear, called for the purpose of deciding upon the question of the acceptance or non-acceptance of the amended charter passed by the last Legislature, was held yesterday, at the Banking-house in this place. After considerable discussion and a full expression of opinion upon the subject, it was decided to accept, the resolution to this effect receiving a large majority of the individual stock, about three to one being in the affirmative without the vote of the State, which was cast for it by Daniel Dickson, Esq., agreeably to the expressed wishes of the Literary Board, the stock in the Bank generally known as State stock being part of the Literary Fund of the State.

The notice for the holding of the meeting was given, as we understand it, by circulars directed to every stockholder on the books of the Bank, in abundant time.

The regular stockholder's meeting is to be held at the usual time in May."

ENCOURAGING.

A friend writes us from Northampton County as follows:

"I know of no better method to guard, secure and disabuse the public mind against the pernicious, demagogical, and wonderfully!! fascinating allurements of Know Nothingism than to disseminate your paper."

Another friend writes us as follows from Beaufort County:

"Your subscribers in this section of country regard with pleasure and pride the ability with which the Standard expounds and advocates the doctrines of the Democratic party; and the heavy blows, which it inflicts thick and fast, at the right time and in the right place, upon the many isms of the day, excite our warmest admiration."

☞ A friend writes us as follows: "I must tell you what they say of you here. It is reported that although you write so much against the order of Know-Nothings, yet you have frequently applied to become a member. This is done, of course, for no other purpose than to destroy the influence of your paper." First, we learn, it was reported that we *had* joined the Order; now it is reported that we applied and were rejected. All such charges are false. We do not belong to any secret political or sectarian organization—we never applied to be admitted, and never shall apply.

☞ *Read and circulate* the masterly and eloquent speech of Mr. Ruffin, published in the Standard to-day. The character, operations and designs of the Know Nothings are delineated with a pencil of light. In this respect Mr. Ruffin has left nothing to be added.

Read the speech, and hand it to your neighbor. It cannot fail to exert an important and salutary influence on the public mind.

☞ The members, or a large portion of them, of the Legislature of New York have recently been to New York City on a visit professedly to the benevolent institutions of that place. Particular attention, it is stated, was paid to brandy and gin, and divers members suddenly found bricks in their hats. The Express and Herald concur in writing down the whole affair as little less than disgraceful. The latter paper heads its account of the banquet at the Astor House, as the "close of the spree." Meantime the Maine liquor law is pending in the Legislature, and the head temperance or Maine law man of the State sounds the alarm that the measure is in danger. We should think so. The hobby there, as in other quarters, was "a good enough Morgan" until after the election.

KNOWNOTHINGISM IS WHIGGERY.

The Richmond Whig is doing all in its power to rally the Whigs of Virginia to the support of the Know Nothing ticket for Governor, Lieut. Governor, and Attorney General. Early in the canvass that paper foreshadowed the policy of the Whig party in the following words:

"We counsel not the abandonment of a single Whig tenet, but only urge a course which will, first, effectually expel the Goths and Vandals, and ultimately, probably immediately, result in putting Whig measures and Whig policy in the ascendant."

This is another proof that Know Nothingism is Whiggery in disguise. By the way, the Whig's reference to the "Goths and Vandals" reminds us of the style and terms which, in 1846, Mr. Rayner adopted in speaking the of Democrats, his political opponents.

SUDDEN ZEAL—HURRAH! The sudden and extraordinary enthusiasm manifested by the Petersburg Intelligencer and Richmond Whig for the Know Nothing candidates in Virginia, is like unto that of the man who went back about a mile from a ditch, in order to get a good "start" to jump over it, but who was exhausted before he got to it, and so sat down to rest his feet and hands. His leap, like Col. Crockett's account of Gen. Jackson's dinner, was kept so long in waiting that he postponed it till next day. These presses remind us of the tactics of the Asheville Spectator, of this State, in the last campaign in Mr. Clingman's District. All at once that paper broke out in a fresh place, professing to have seen and heard marvelous things presaging victory, and claimed a triumph over Mr. Clingmn by thousands; but when the people came to vote, and the votes were counted out, Mr. Clingman was ahead some two thousand and upwards! Frightened boys, when they go by grave yards, whistle to keep their courage up.

☞ The New York Herald, which is bitterly opposed to the administration, says: "It was the superior strength of the Know Nothing platform in New Hampshire, that commanded the support of *Whigs and Freesoilers* against Mr. Pierce and his spoils Democracy." The Herald doubtless knows what sort of people supported the Know Nothing ticket in New Hampshire. The triumph in that State, is a triumph of such as John P. Hale over an administration which has been as true as steel to the Constitution and to the rights of the slaveholding States. All the isms combined—abolitionism being the main one—sweep New Hampshire, and an administration is defeated which staked itself on the Nebraska bill and the fugitive-slave law; whereupon Southern Know-Nothings, slaveholders, indulge in their low wit over "Sam" and rejoice at the result! What next? Are such men to be trusted?

☞ The "Native American," Goldsborough, is informed that Gen. Brogden's speech was published in the Standard just as it was prepared by him for the press. Nothing was taken from or added to it. We heard neither Mr. Rayner's speech nor Gen. Brogden's reply.

We make this statement, not that we feel under any obligations to the "Native American" or its Editor, but to prevent misrepresentations on the subject.

Is not Mr. James W. Powell, the Editor of the "Native American," the same person who was elected Engrossing Clerk by the Democrats during the recent session of the Legislature?

☞ The Weekly Post complains that we did not sooner allude to its "self-vindication." Our reply is, that we generally take our own time in referring to cotemporaries and in discussing public questions; and we do not hope even—holding and advocating as we do the cardinal principles of Democracy—to be able to please the Post.

The Post speaks of the course of the Standard as calculated to "prejudice the public against the humane institution with which we [the Editors of the Post.] are connected." Mistaken again. Our object is to benefit the institution referred to, and that object, we trust, will be to a considerable extent accomplished. The institution of which Mr. Cooke is the Principal, has no better friend than the Editor of this paper; and Mr. Cooke has had abundant reason to know the fact.

☞ We have received a letter from a patriotic young Southerner, in which he informs us that he has severed his connection with Harvard College, Boston, and will in future pursue his studies in North Carolina. This course does him honor. It furnishes evidence that his heart is in the right place—that it beats in unison with those among whom Providence has cast his lot, and is true to the institutions of his native land. We concur with him, that since the extraordinary proceedings against Judge Loring, it is time all Southern students "should seek knowledge outside of the walls of Harvard."

We are sorry to learn that one-third of the Law School at Harvard is composed of students from the South.

The people of Massachusetts *will* have it so. Alienating of feeling, distrust, hatreds and revilings—whose fault is it? When have we of the South injured or wronged these people?—when? How have we done it? Were we to shrink and cower under their aggressions and insults, the manhood of their own region would despise us.

This incident is one among many, going to show that the chain of intercourse and affection between the two sections, is growing weaker and weaker. The next Congress may determine finally the future relations between the North and the South. May God defend the right!

At a Presidental caucus lately held in Richmond, Va., a nomination was made by lot. Eleven strips of paper, bearing the names of Gen. Houston, Kenneth Rayner, Wm. C. Rives, Millard Filmore, Daniel Ullman, George Law, Gov. Pollock, Alfred, B. Ely, Gen. Bayley, Com. Stockton, and Jacob Broom, were deposited in a box, and one being casually taken out, it proved to be the name of Kenneth Rayner. The act was repeated, and Mr. Rayner's name again appeared. Hereupon it was agreed that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner was the proper person for the candidacy. *N. Y. Express.*

What a nice time it will be when the great office of President shall be conferred by lot! Who else will take a chance? But Mr. Rayner is not responsible for this aspect of the Presidential game; nevertheless, he may exclaim with Houston, Rives, Pollock, and others—

"Fortune is merry,
And in this mood will give us any thing."

DEATH OF NICHOLAS.

The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the death of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia. This intelligence created much excitement in London, Paris and New York; and the fact will doubtless have an important influence upon the war between Russia and the allied pawers. On the evening of Friday the 2d of March, the Earl of Clarendon rose in the House of Lords, and said:

"I think it my duty to communicate to your Lordships the contents of a telegraphic despatch which I received half an hour since, from her Majesty's minister at the Hague—that the Emperor Nicholas died this morning at one o'clock, of pulmonic apoplexy, after an attack of infinenza. I have also received a despatch from her Majesty's minister at Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia died at twelve o'clock this morning. An hour before the despatch arrived I received accounts from Lord John Russell, at Berlin, stating that the Emperor was on the point of death, and had already taken leave of his family. Although this event occurred so short a time ago as between twelve and one o'clock this morning, there can be no doubt, under the circumstances, of its authenticity."

Lord Palmerston made a similar statement in the House of Commons.

Nicholas, the son of Paul, was born the 7th of July, 1796, and was consequently in his 59th year. He ascended the throne on the death of his brother Alexander, in December, 1825, his elder brother, Constantine, having renounced in his favor. The heir apparent to the throne is Alexander, now in his 36th year. His brother Constanting is nine years his junior. They are said to have been together in the Crimea, during the present seige of Sebastopol, and on the field of Balaklava.

☞ The following excellent resolutions were recently adopted by a Democratic meeting in Albemarle, Va. They are from the pen of Col. Thos. Jeff. Randolph. They embody those principles of toleration and justice which the Democrats of that State are now maintaining in their contest with a secret and insidious foe:

"Whereas, a law of the United States requires of every foreigner, that before he can become a citizen of this country, he must prove in open court—

1st. A residence of five consecutive years in the United States.

2d. A residence of one year in the State or Territory where application is made.

3d. A good moral character.

4th. Attachment to our government, its constitution and laws.

5th. An oath of abjuration of allegiance to all foreign powers whatsoever, and particularly, that prince or potentate of which he was last subject.

6th. An oath of allegiance and fidelity to our government and country.

1st. *Resolved*, Therefore, That in the judgment of this meeting, this law, properly enforced, is a sufficient guarantee against the improper admission of foreigners to the rights of citizenship.

2d. *Resolved*, That the States alone have the right to grant to, or withhold from, persons of foreign birth, the right of suffrage, and it is a dangerous invasion of the rights of the States, for any political party to attempt to do that, by the national government, which appertains solely to the authorities of the States respectivly.

3d. *Resolved*, That the competent authorities of the Federal and State governments, should prohibit, by law, the importation into the United States of alien convicts and paupers.

4th. *Resolved*, That political and civil rights have no dependence on religious opinions; that, therefore, the proscribing any citizen, as unworthy of public confidence, and unfit to be called to offices of public trust and emolument, unless he renounce a particular religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of the privileges and advantages, to which, in common with his fellow citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends only to corrupt that religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a hope of worldly honors and emoluments, those who will externally profess to have renounced the proscribed faith; that though, indeed those are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who lay the bait in their way.

5th. *Resolved*, That every citizen has an equal right to the profession of that faith which the exercise of his faculties shall dictate, to the influence of that knowledge, the acquisitions of his own industry, to honor and confidence from his fellow-citizens, resulting, not from creed, wealth, or birth, but from his actions, and their sense of them.

6th. *Resolved*, That the safety of free institutions demands, that the objects, actions, measures, and principles of every political party, should be avowed, open to public discussion, and subjected to the ordeal of public investigation; this right of public judgment, is vital to the liberties of the people, and formidable only to its enemies.

7th. *Resolved*, That organizations solely for political power, whose members, in oaths of secrecy, surrendering the freedom of individual opinion and action to a council irresponsible to the censorship of public opinion, alien and unknown to, and having no common interest with its humbler and more distant members, have the acquisition of power over their fellow-citizens—an order modelled upon that of the ancient Jesuits, the curse and opprobium of the countries which gave it birth; whose deliberations held in secret conclave are veiled from the people; who fear to submit their acts to the scrutiny of the public mind, and the arbitrament of the public judgment—is an anomaly of fearful omen and portent among a people in the enjoyment of Liberty—is hostile to the genius of our institutions, dangerous to our liberties, and should be denounced as treason against free government, and abandoned and resisted by every patriot and friend of his country."

☞ We invite the attention of persons concerned to the publication in our paper to-day by W. H. High, Esq., Sheriff of Wake, of certain portions of the new revenue law touching merchants, &c. Also, to the Circular of the State Treasurer, appended by the Sheriff to his summary of the law on the subjects embraced.

The new revenue law has considerably increased the duties of the Clerks and Sheriffs; and merchants and others required to pay taxes on the first of April, would aid them materially by having their estimates made out, and by promptly attending on the latter officers at such times as they may appoint for collecting.

EXAMINATION OF H. D. BIRD. The examination of Henry D. Bird, late President of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, charged with being a defaulter to the company to the amount of $31,000, was gone into before five magistrates, at the Court House in Petersburg, on Thursday last. After the examination of a large number of witnesses, the Court sent Mr. Bird on for trial before the Circuit Court and admitted him to bail in the sum of $6,000, which was readily given by his friends, and he was released from custody. Messrs. Wm. T. Joynes and Thos. Wallace, on behalf of the prisoner, made most eloquent and able speeches in favor of the application for bail.

RAIN. We have had recently heavy rains, which have been beneficial in many respects. The oats and wheat will now take a start. The dry weather in this latitude for the last year or so, is without example. Until the late rains, the roads were as dry and as hard as they are in the summer months.

☞ Z. B. Vance, Esq., the Commoner from Buncombe, has been associated with Mr. Hyman, as Editor of the Asheville Spectator.

COL. RUFFIN IN EDGECOMBE.

We had the pleasure of hearing Col. Ruffin address the people in this place on Tuesday last. He gave an account of his stewardship in a clear and intelligible manner. By enumerating the most important questions, which had been before the late Congress, commencing with the Nebraska bill and closing with remarks upon the vetoes of the French Spoliation and Collins line of steamers bills. In vetoing these bills the President was sustained by the votes of our Representative, as he has been upon every important question during his term of service.

Col. Ruffin in the canvass of '53, showed himself to be an old line democrat, of the Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk stamp, and his course in Congress fully sustains him.

After getting through with his remarks upon the great questions which were the subject of discussion during the late Congress, the Colonel closed with some justly deserved strictures upon the vilest of all vile isms "Know Nothingism." He proved clearly to the minds of every reasonable and unprejudiced listener, that this conspiracy against our republican form of government is the friend and ally of abolitionism, and he warned all Southern men to touch not the unclean thing. If there were any of these midnight stragglers present (and we thought we saw several who looked like they were,) they certainly were touched to the quick at the scathing rebuke so justly and handsomely administered. They were gibbeted to the gaze of the multitude, and their principles completely riddled by the burning words of the elequent speaker.

This terrible castigation of the Know Nothings, met a hearty and responsive echo in the feelings of his auditory. It endeared him more then ever to the democracy of Edgecombe, as the numerous plaudits told when he made one of his fierce onslaughts upon this bastard bantling of whiggery, abolitionism, bigotry and intolerance.

In the approaching canvass there is but one voice in Edgecombe, and that is for Ruffin for re-election. A public meeting was called, but deemed unnecessary as there was no division of opinion in the county. If the party in the district desire a Convention, Edgecombe is ready to co-operate and support the nominee, whoever he may be.

Col. Ruffin took occasion to say, that he was not the man to thrust himself on his party, and he should await its action.

Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of every county in the district to move in the matter. The campaign should be opened early and prosecuted with vigor, to check the progress of this infamous, hydra-headed organization, which is creeping into every hole and corner of the land. It is only necessary to expose it to the full blaze of daylight, to arrest it in mid career. Like a noxious plant which has sprung into existence upon the exhalations of a night, it will sicken, wither and die with the first rays of the morning sun falling upon it.

Tar. Southerner.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

Death of the Emperor of Russia!—Supposed to have been Assassinated, &c., &c., &c.

HALIFAX, March 15. The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 3rd inst., and her advices are consequently four days later than those received by the Pacific. Her news is of the most important and startling character, and was published in New York at 15 minutes to 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

DEATH OF NICHOLAS, THE EMPRROR.

She brings tidings that the Emperor of Russia is dead. He expired, it is said, suddenly, at one o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 2nd inst.

The event created great excitement in England. None of the details were received, but it is said no doubt exists of the fact, as it was announced in the House of Lords on Friday night by Lord Clarendon, and in the Commons by Lord Palmerston.

Surmises were afloat that he had been assassinated, but the general impression was that he died of apoplexy, after an attack of influenza. His illness was known in England before the news of his death was received, and caused a slight rise in the funds.

The effect of his death had not transpired when the Africa left Liverpool.

The Vienna Conference was to open on the 5th inst., and peace expectations were daily growing stronger.

From the seat of war there is no news of the least importance.

COMMERCIAL. The Liverpool cotton market continued dull at about previous rates, although some descriptions were if any thing a little lower. The business of the week was about 36,000 bales. Breadstuffs generally were quiet at the prices advised by the Pacific; but Indian corn was quoted at 6d. a 1s. lower. Provisions were dull and unchanged. Lard had undergone a slight decline.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention.

LOUISVILLE, March 16, 1855. The Democratic State Convention met at Frankfort yesterday, and nominated Beverly L. Clark for Governor, and Beriah Magoffin for Lieutenant Governor.

The convention passed resolutions strongly denouncing the Know-Nothings.

Important from Mexico, if true—Bloody battle between the Government and Revolutionary Forces—Defeat of Moreno and Alvarez.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13, 1855. It is reported that Santa Anna has defeated the insurgents, under Moreno, and also compelled the main body of the rebel army, under Alvarez, to retire after a desperate battle, and had returned in triumph to the capital.

Brownsville dates of the 7th state that a Mexican steamer was taking troops on board at the mouth of the Rio Grande for Vera Cruz or Tampico.

APPLICATIONS FOR BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—We understand that already some fifteen hundred applications have been made for bounty lands under the law passed by Congress only a week ago. Yesterday three hundred and fifty such applications were received.

It is estimated at the Pension Bureau that about 300,000 such applications will be made under the new law, requiring 32,000,000 of acres to satisfy them. The amendments made in the bill by the House, reduced the quantity of lands to be taken up under it from more than 100,000,000 acres to about the quantity we name above.

Washington Star.

☞ In Great Britain, public feeling with regard to the management of the war by the late Ministers was finding expression throughout every part of the kingdom. Mr. Roebuck's committee was proceeding actively in its enquiries. The Duke of Newcastle had been summoned as a witness before the committee.

There is no further confirmation of the report of the French Emperor's intention to visit the Crimea. At the last accounts he was at the camp of St. Omer. It was reported that a political conspiracy existed against his person, in which some high personages were involved. The Emperor, it is stated, had been advised by Lord John Russell and by the Austrian minister not to go to the seat of war.

GEN. CASS AGAINST KNOW NOTHINGISM. The venerable Cass has recently written a letter against the Know Nothing organization, and exhorting his Democratic friends not to abandon their principles and organization "for new combinations and for a strange and startling creed."

"THE CAROLINA CULTIVATOR." We are authorized to say that the above paper has not been adopted by the Executive Committee of the N. C. State Agricultural Society as the organ of the Society, as the public might infer from the March number.

MELANCHOLY CALAMITOUS.—We learn from a gentleman of this place, who has just returned from Macon County, that the dwelling house of Mr. Nimrod Jarrett, of that county, was entirely destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Monday last, and that his youngest child that could not be rescued from the flames, fell a victim to the devouring element. *Asheville Spec.*

MARRIED,

In Buncombe, on the 14th inst., at half past seven o'clock, P. M., by Lt. W. Robertson, Esq., Mr. Allen Young, of Rutherford, to Miss Nathaniel Burton, all of Wake.

In Greene county, on the 8th day of March, near Haw Landing, by William Dixon, Esq., Benj. Cannady, Esq., to Miss Sarah Taylor.

DIED,

In Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on Wednesday, 28th Febuary, Capt. James Child, aged eighty-two years.

He was for many years a citizen of Hillsborough, and at one time a member of the House of Commons, from that Borough; but for the last twenty years he resided in Bladen County.

Every one awarded to him the credit of being an honest and upright man.

THE MARKETS.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, March 17th, 1855.

FLOUR—There is a fair demand for Flour, and prices of last week are sustained. We quote S. F. at $9¼; Extra 9¾; Family 10¼.

CORN—There is a brisk demand for Corn, and sales of yesterday were at 84½c. for prime White; 84c. for Mixed; and 86c. for Yellow.

COTTON—The market is more animated to-day, and sales have been made at 7¾c. for fair and 8c. for prime lots. We look for an advance.

STAVES—We have to report a dull market for all kinds of Staves except W. O. Hhd. W. O. Hhd. would command $50 to-day; R. O. Hhd. dull at $33 @ 34.

NAVAL STORES—Of all kinds are dull We note an improvement in Spts. Turp. in the northern markets, which gives our market more firmness.

LIME—Thos. $1 10 @ 1 15; W. C. $1 31 @ 1 38.

SALT—L. B. $1 70; G. A. Salt $1 35 @ 1 40.

GROCERIES—Of all kinds are active. The trade seems to have fairly begun, and prices are well sustained.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 17, 1855.

TURPENTINE—Has declined 5 cents on former quotation for yellow dip, and market dull at present prices. Further sales yesterday of 150 bbls at $2 80 for yellow dip, and $3 85 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. No transactions this morning.

SPTS. TURPENTINE—The market for this article continues quiet, and we hear of no transactions yesterday or to-day.

TAR—Has declined 15 cents on last quotation, with sales this morning of 98 bbls. at $2 10 ℔ bbl. Some other parcels on market, but buyers do not seem disposed to offer over $2. *Jour.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

March 17, 1855.

BACON—Demand steady without change.

CORN—Scarce and wanted at $1.

COTTON—We note a better feeling in the market, with slight improvement, sale of 90 bales on Thursday at 7⅞ to manufacturers.

FLOUR—We advance quotations 25 cents with good demand.

SPS. TURP.—Continues to improve—we quote the article at 37 cents ℔ gallon. RAW do. no change. *Car.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WAKE.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATS OF WAKE County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the next SUPERIOR COURT, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a District Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Feb. 15, 1855. 25—

EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES!!!

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

We respectfully inform the Ladies of Raleigh, and surrounding country, that we have just received by the late STEAMER AFRICA the handsomest and cheapest assortment of *Embroideries* ever seen in this City. We have also received

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Bonnets, Capes, Gloves, Flowers, Talmas. Hosiery, Ribbons. Shawls, Shoes, And Dress Gooods.

Gents. Attention! Attention!!

Please call and examine our beautiful assortment of—

Fine Frock Coats, Vests, Pants,
Shoes and Boots, Hats and Shirts,

And particularly our magnificent assortment of GOLD WATCHES,

which we will sell at cost, warranted to be as good as any in town

REMEMBER AND CALL!!

☞ *Two doors above E. L. Harding's.*

SCHLOSS & BRO.

RALEIGH, N. C. March 20, 1855. 84—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 84—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg Va., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best loaf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molassess, in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 84—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Petersburg, Va., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 84—6m.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO., No. 13, PEARL STREET, RICHMOND, VA., are now receiving direct from Europe and from the Eastern Markets, a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, in part as follows:

Silk Tissues, new designs,
Chaltens and Delains, great variety,
English and French Lawns,
First and Second Mourning do.,
Ginghams in great variety,
Irish Linens and Towelings,
Corded and Plaid Linen drills,
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-12 Marseiles Quilts,
English and American Prints, new styles,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Parasols and Umbrellas,
Fancy and Black Silks,
Summer Coatings and Pants Stuff,
Alpachas and Canton Cloths,

With every article usually kept in a Wholesale Dry Goods House; all of which will be offered as low as similar goods can be had in any of the Northern Markets.

WILLINGHAM, ELLETT & CO.

March 20, 1855. 84—1m.

Reduction of the Rates of Transportation on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

A NEW AND GREATLY REDUCED TARIFF OF charges on freight goes into operation on this Road to-day.

The maximum charge on light goods will be 35 cents per 100 pounds; Flour per bbl. 35 cents; Lime per bbl. 40 cents; Molasses per hhd. $4 50; Salt per sack 30 cents. Between Raleigh and Gaston the rates are less, for which reference is made to the printed tariff. Goods and produce are transhipped and forwarded at Raleigh *free of all expenis to the owner and at the sole risk of the Railroad Companies.* They are not unloaded between Raleigh and Norfolk, and at the latter place and Portsmouth the Rail Road Company allows the use of its commodious wharves and warehouses *free of all charge for wharfage, drayage and storage.*

This line being 30 miles shorter to Norfolk and 45 miles shorter to Petersburg, without any breaking of bulk between Raleigh and these points it must continue to be the shortest and most expeditious route North for both passengers and freight.

Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
March 19, 1855. 84—1m.

☞ Register, Raleigh; Patriot, Greensborough; Recorder, Hillsborough, copy one month.

TEA. THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SON:

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oolong, and
Nepius.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 84—

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE GENeral Assembly of this State, the Secretary of State has forwarded to the undersigned, as Sheriff of the County of Wake, a copy of "An act concerning Revenue," passed by said General Assembly at the session of 1854-'55; and, as many of the provisions of this act, as far as Merchants, Merchant-tailors, Jewelers and other persons are concerned, are officially different from the provisions of the former Revenue act, and go into operation on the first of April, 1855, I have considered it my duty to publish the following sections for general information:

21. On every merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell goods, wares, and merchandize, a tax of one dollar of one per cent. upon his capital. On every merchant, apothecary, druggist, or other dealer, consigned or agent, selling at wholesale or retail, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, five per cent upon the capital so employed, to be paid by the seller. On every merchant or apothecary selling drugs, medicines or nostrums as agents of the owner, if a non-resident, twenty five per cent. of the value, to be paid by the seller. On every commission merchant, one per cent. on the commission received by him. On every auctioneer, one-fourth of one per cent. upon the value of all goods sold by him; *Provided*, That no tax shall be levied upon sales made under an execution or order issuing from any court or from a justice of the peace, nor by any executor, administrator or trustee. ☞ The capital aforesaid shall be the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandize, made within the year preceeding the first day of April. ☞ The commissions received by each commission merchant, shall be computed by the same time; and also the amount of such articles, not of the manufacture of the State, as are sent here to be sold by the consignees or agents of the owner. All distillers of spirits of turpentine, shall pay an annual tax of two dollars and fifty cents on every distillery of a capacity of ten barrels and under; and on every distillery of a capacity between ten and fifteen barrels, an annual tax of three dollars and fifty cents; on every distillery of a capacity between fifteen and twenty barrels, an annual tax of five dollars; and on every one of a larger capacity than twenty barrels, an annual tax of ten dollars.

25. The bonds and notes payable to any such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, shall not be deemed part of his capital stock, but the interest on the same shall be taxed as other money at interest.

26. Every such merchant, merchant tailor or jeweller, engaged in business in any county, on the first day of April, shall apply to the sheriff of such county, and on paying the tax on his capital, estimated as aforesaid, the account of which he shall swear to in an affidavit subscribed and made before the sheriff, shall take a receipt therefor, and be allowed to carry on his business.

27. Every person opening such store, after the first day of April, shall pay the tax, or shall execute and deposit with the sheriff a bond, with good security, payable to the State of North Carolina, to pay the tax on the amount of all his purchases, including his present stock, to the first day of April next succeeding; and thereupon shall take from the sheriff a receipt for such tax or bond, and be allowed to carry on his business.

28. Every wholesale, commission, or retail merchant, merchant tailor, or jeweller, who shall sell any goods, wares or merchandize, without first taking the receipt of the sheriff as in any of the foregoing sections of this chapter is provided, shall pay an additional tax of one hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall collect forthwith by distress, with the other tax imposed on such merchant.

29. There shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of each county a tax of thirty dollars by every person, who shall offer for sale or peddle in that county, any riding vehicle, not of the manufacture of this State. On all horses and mules, brought into this State for sale, whether by citizens of this State or others, shall pay to the sheriff a tax of ten dollars for each county in which any sales of said horses or mules may be made: *Provided*, that when a person shall offer for sale any vehicle purchased for his own use, he shall not be subject to the above tax.

30. A tax of one hundred dollars shall be paid to the sheriff of the county by every person who shall keep therein an establishment for the sale of such vehicles, any part of the wood work of which is not of the manufacture of this State, and a tax of fifty dollars when the vehicles are of the manufacture of this State: *Provided, nevertheless*, that no person, who is a manufacturer of such vehicles in this State shall be subject to the tax for the sale of vehicles manufactured by him, when said sales are made in his county.

31. There shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of each county a tax of fifty dollars by every person exhibiting, selling or offering to sell by sample any goods, wares or merchandize not of the manufacture of this State.

32. On payment of the tax mentioned in the three preceding sections, the person paying the same shall take the sheriff's receipt specifying the county and purpose for which it is paid, and thereupon he may exercise such employment for one year, and sell at any place or places in the county for which the tax is paid. *Always provided*, that such receipt shall not be construed to permit two or more persons to peddle under the same license, under the pretence of being partners in trade.

33. If any person shall offend against any of the four preceding sections, he shall pay to the sheriff double the tax due from him, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

37. Upon all persons, commonly known as brokers, who for the purpose of gain shall be engaged in buying or selling bills of exchange or the bills of any bank incorporated in this State, shall be levied a tax of one hundred dollars.

38. The tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county in which the calling is used, whose receipt therefor shall allow the person to act as broker aforesaid for one year; and if any without such authority shall act as such, he shall pay a tax of two hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect by distress.

41. Upon all insurance companies, incorporated in this State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars; and upon all insurance companies, incorporated out of the State, an annual tax of one hundred dollars for the first, and fifty dollars for every other county in which an agency shall be established. On all agencies of banks having corporate existence out of the State, a tax of five hundred dollars. The tax shall be paid in advance to the sheriff of the county where the company may transact its business, and where the agency may be established; and, if the tax be not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars, which the sheriff shall forthwith collect. On each express company a tax of two hundred dollars.

The taxes imposed on retailers, tavern-keepers, peddlers, billiard tables and bowling alleys, are payable annually in advance, under the penalty of a double tax, to be collected by distress.

Merchants, Merchant-Tailors and Jewellers are earnestly requested to prepare estimates of their capital, as provided in section 24, (above set forth,) that they may, on the first day of April next, be enabled promptly to comply with the requirements of this act. I have no discretion—no right or power to forbear to collect the penalty imposed on all such as may be in default.

I also publish, as follows, a Circular of instructions on the subject, issued to the Clerks and Sheriffs by the State Treasurer, a copy of which I have received:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
March 14, 1855.

SIR:—Having had letters addressed to me by different County Court Clerks, asking my construction of certain sections of the Revenue Act, passed by the last General Assembly, I have felt it my duty to address this class of Clerks, and also the Sheriffs of the State, upon this subject.

The Clerk, in making out the tax list for this year, which he is to furnish, to the Sheriff on or before the first day of April next, is to estimate the taxes according to the rates imposed by the new Revenue law, which goes into operation thirty days after the rise of the General Assembly, and from and after the 19th March

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the second session of the Thirty-third Congress of the United States.

[Public No. 13.]

AN ACT to continue in force for a limited time the provisions of the act of Congress of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and the second section of its supplement of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, so as to enable the board of land commissioners in California to close their adjudications of private land titles in that State, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of Congress approved third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, "to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," and of the second section of the act of eighteenth January, eighteen hundred fifty-four, continuing the same in force, be further continued in force for the term of one year, and no longer, from the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States district attorney for the northern district of California be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ assistant counsel to aid him in defending the interests of the United States in the land suits for the adjudication of such claims before the district court, at a salary not exceeding three thousand six hundred dollars per annum, and also to employ such clerical force not exceeding two persons, at a compensation of one hundred and fifty dollars per month each, the services of said assistant counsel, and the clerical force aforesaid, not to continue beyond the exigencies of the service, nor longer than the term of one year from the period of their several appointments

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners or either of them may issue the writ of subpœna requiring the attendance of witnesses before the said board, and that for any contempt in refusing obedience to such writ the said board shall have the same power to inflict punishment now possessed by the district court of the United States

Approved January 10, 1855

[Public No. 2.]

AN ACT to relinquish to the State of Wisconsin the lands reserved for salt springs therein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the "twelve salt springs with six sections of land adjoining to each" heretofore granted to the State of Wisconsin for its use by the fourth clause of the seventh section of the act entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, there be and hereby is granted to the said State of Wisconsin, to be selected by the legislature of said State out of any public land subject to private entry and to be sold in such manner as the legislature may direct for the benefit and in aid of the university of said State and for no other purpose whatever seventy-two sections of land: *Provided*, That any selections of land heretofore made under the act entitled "An act to extend the time for selecting land granted to the State of Wisconsin for salibe purposes," approved the fourth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and which shall not have been sold by the United States, and is not legally claimed by pre-emption or otherwise, shall be and hereby are granted and confirmed to said State for the use of the university of said State as a part of the seventy-two sections hereby granted

Approved December 15, 1854

[Public No. 3.]

AN ACT allowing the further time of two years to those holding lands by entries in the Virginia military district in Ohio, which were made prior to first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, to have the same surveyed and patented.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line or Continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands, which have, prior to the first day of January, anno domini, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, been entered within the tract reserved by Virginia between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, for satisfying the legal bounties to her officers and soldiers upon continental establishment, shall be allowed the time of two years from and after the passage of this act, to make and return their surveys and warrauts or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office

Approved December 19.

[Public No. 4.]

AN ACT to provide for the extinguishment of the title of the Chippewa Indians to the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause negotiations to be entered into with the Chippewa Indians, for the extinguishment of their title to all the lands owned and claimed by them in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, which treaties shall contain the following provisions, and such others as may be requisite and proper to carry the same into effect:

First. Granting to each head of a family in fee simple a reservation of eighty acres of land, to be selected in the territory ceded, so soon as surveys shall be completed, by those entitled, which said reservation shall be patented by the President of the United States, and the patent therefor shall expressly declare that the said lands shall not be alienated or leased by the reserves, or their heirs and legal representatives, until otherwise ordered by Congress, and no change of location shall be made without the assent of the President of the United States

Second. The annuities to which said Indians are entitled under existing treaties with the consent of said Indians, together with such as may be allowed them for the cession or cessions under the provisions of this act, shall be equally distributed and paid them at their villages, or settlements within the limits of the ceded territory; but the President shall be invested with power to cause said annuities to be commuted from time to time for such articles of goods, provisions, stock, cattle, implements of agriculture, the clearing and fencing of land, and the erection of buildings and other improvements, as in his discretion will conduce most to promote their comfort, civilization, and permanent welfare

Third. All the benefits and privileges granted to said Indians shall be extended to and enjoyed by the mixed bloods belonging to or connected with the tribe, and who shall permanently reside on the ceded lands

Fourth. The laws of the United States and the Territory of Minnesota shall be extended over the Chippewa territory in Minnesota whenever the same may be ceded, and the same shall cease to be "Indian country," except that the lands reserved to said Indians, or other property owned by them, shall be exempt from taxation and execution, and that the act passed thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, "to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes," &c., be inoperative over the land ceded Territory, except the twentieth section, which prohibits the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors to Indians

Fifth. The President shall have power to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, as he may deem necessary for the effectual execution of the purposes of this act, which said rules and regulations shall be annually reported to Congress

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of said negotiations, the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

Approved December 19

[Public No. 7.]

AN ACT vesting the title of the United States to certain land in the city of Cincinnati.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the title and interest of the United States to the unsold land (if any there be) in fractional section number eleven, in fractional township number four, in fractional range number one, of John Cleves Symmes's purchase of lands, within the now State of Ohio, be, and the same hereby is, vested in the corporate authorities of the city of Cincinnati, and their successors in office, and in any other occupants of the same, in severalty, upon payment to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the minimum price of land subject to entry: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to impair the legal or equitable rights of any other person or persons to the said land, or to any part thereof.

Approved [December] 29th, 1854

[Public No. 9.]

AN ACT giving the consent of Congress to the cession, by the State of Massachusetts to the State of New York, of the district of Boston Corner.

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by an act of its legislature, approved May fourteenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three, ceded the sovereignty and jurisdiction over that portion of its territory known as the district of Boston Corner, situated in the southwesterly corner of said Commonwealth, and westerly of the southwest line of the town of Mount Washington, in the county of Berkshire and Commonwealth aforesaid, to the State of New York, said act not to take effect however, until the Congress of the United States shall consent to such cession and annexation: and whereas, the State of New York, by an act of its legislature, passed July twenty-first, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three, accepted the sovereignty and jurisdiction over that portion of the territory of Massachusetts above described, and known as the district of Boston Corner, upon the terms, and subject to the provisions expressed in said act of session, as appears by certified copies of said acts filed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

And whereas, for the better defining the limits and extent of the territory above mentioned, commissioners on behalf of said States of Massachusetts and New York, duly authorized for that purpose, have caused an accurate survey and map to be made of said territory, and sufficient monuments to be erected in and along its eastern boundary line, as required by said acts—a copy of said survey and map, duly authenticated, having also been filed in the office of said Clerk: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the consent of the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby, given to the said cession and annexation

Approved January 3, 1855;

(To be continued.)

CITY TAX LIST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL attend at the Intendant's Office, on Tuesday and Friday the 27th and 30th instant, to take the City Tax List for the current year, as required by law.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Assessor.
Raleigh, March 13, 1855. 32—

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING
In the Town of Warrenton, North Carolina,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE ENTITLED
THE TRUE AMERICAN.

THE OBJECT IN COMMENCING A PAPER IN this place, is of two-fold character: 1st. To advocate and advance the principles and doctrines of the GREAT DEMOCRATIC PARTY, as given to us by JEFFERSON, and afterwards adhered to by MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON and POLK, and now so faithfully carried out by President PIERCE. We maintain that it is the doctrine of the "True American" party, which advocates "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights." A party which has for its object the strict fulfilment of the Constitution—which gave birth to the opposition of the Elder ADAMS, during his despotic Administration of the Alien and Sedition Laws—a party which does not build up one section or interest, to the manifest injury of another section—a party which declares its principles in the open day, and lays bare its designs to the investigation of the American People. In carrying out these views, it will be our aim to advocate Democratic Measures, Democratic Usages, and Democratic Men!

"THE TRUE AMERICAN" will oppose all and every secret political association, be it of whatsoever name, or let it spring from whatsoever party, but maintain the true doctrine, that the people are capable of self-government, and that it does not require any adventitious aid, by secret associations, to fulfil this great design.

It will be our second object, to build up the Agricultural, Commercial, Mechanical, and all other interests of North Carolina, and give a healthy tone to the moral condition of her people—making war upon no particular avocation, but carrying out this desirable object by precept and example.

The columns of the "TRUE AMERICAN" will not be opened to any personal or private controversy, but always ready to give to political opponents, an opportunity to make known their views.

☞ The Paper will be published Weekly, with New Press and Type, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents at the expiration of twelve months, and will be issued the First Week in May, 1855.

HENRY I. MACON & CO.

March 1st, 1855.

*** Editors throughout the State, are most respectfully requested to copy the above.

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.

Mile Stones in our Life Journey,—by Sam'l Osgood.

Memoirs of the City,—by the Rev. E. H. Chapin.

Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.

Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."

My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikoff.

The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.

The News-boy.

Hearts-ease,—by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe."

Later Years,—by the author of "The Old House by the River."

Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North Carolina Poetry.

Avillion, and other tales,—by the author of "Olive," "Ogilvies," &c.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

NOW LANDING—

150	boxes Oranges,	10	boxes Citron,
25	boxes Lemons,	10	frails Dates,
50	do Layer Raisins,	5000	Cocoa Nuts,
100	do Bunch do	400	drums Figs,
150	half do do	20	cases P'd Ginger,
100	qr do do	20	bags Palm Nuts,
25	frails Almonds,	25	cases Jellies,
10	bags Filberts,	10	cases Prunes,
15	do Walnuts	500	lbs. Fig Paste.

The above goods are of the best quality, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

SAM'L H. MARKS & SON,
Wholesale Confectioners.

Petersburg, Feb. 26, 1855. 29—
☞ Roanoke Republican copy.

SPRING TRADE.---MARCH, 1855.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED AT OUR NEW STORE, Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., opposite McIlwain, Son & Co., to offer to Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the most commanding stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS we have ever had.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the present month, and attend the Auction Sales, thus placing us daily in possession of many styles of Goods much below regular prices.

Merchants visiting this market would do well to give our stock an examination before buying elsewhere.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Petersburg, March 12, 1855. 32—y

A CARD.

DOCTORS HAYWOOD & HINES, HAVING formed a partnership for the purpose of practicing *Medicine and Surgery*, offer their professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County.

☞ Office over Haywood & Scott's Drug Store, Fayetteville Street.

Ed. Burke Haywood, M. D. Peter Evans Hines, M. D.

Raleigh, March 12, 1855. 32—tf.

STRAYED OFF FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, IN the month of January past, a black she Mule, and a Bay horse Mule; neither to say large. I expect they are aiming to some of the lower Turpentine Counties, where they had been engaged in work. Sides worn by Gear. Information of them would be thankfully received, or a liberal reward given for their delivery to the Subscriber, near Rogers' Store Post Office, Wake County, N. C.

BENJ. ROGERS.

March 12, 1855. 32—3.

WANTED. A GOOD WORKMAN TO BUILD Rockaway Bodies, at Swift Creek Bridge, Craven Co., N. C.

☞ None but sober men need apply.

Swift Creek, March 12, 1855. 1066—tf.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give his personal attention to business intrusted to his care, and shippers may rely on having prompt returns. Liberal advances made on consignments for sale in this market, or for shipment to Northern Ports.

March 9, 1855. 31—1y.

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

February 10, 1854. 24—swly.

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL,
WENTWORTH, N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION COMMENCES JANUARY 8th, 1855.

Students are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

Board of Instruction:

R. H. SMITH, Ancient Languages and English Literature.
J. M. GALLOWAY, Mathematics " "
Assistant

Tuition from $7,50 to $15. Board $30 per session.
Address R. H. SMITH, *Prin.*
By order of the Board of Directors.
JAS. IRVIN, *Sec. & Treas.*

December 7, 1854. 1051—6w.

BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th instant, Willis Rowland, who is about 35 or 40 years old, of low stature, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appearance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stealing a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to the Jailor at Louisburg. WM. F. SYKES, Jailor.

January 12, 1855. 15—tf.

NOTICE—FINE FRUIT TREES.—THE UNdersigned is now in Raleigh, ready to deliver trees. A large collection of the finest kinds of fruit are here at Mr. Thompson's lot below the Baptist Church. It is good time yet to plant. Apply immediately, as I can remain but a few days. D. H. Stephenson will continue to deliver trees after I am gone. Orders left with H. D. Turner, at the N. C. Book-Store, will be attended to.

JOSHUA LINDLEY.

Raleigh, March 9, 1855. 31—3t.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest luvoice yet opened Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

NOTICE.—HAVING DULY QUALIFIED AT FEBruary Court as Administrator of the late Mrs. Caroline Hines, all persons indebted to her are requested to make payment; and all persons having accounts against her to present them within the time prescribed by law.

PETER E. HINES, *Adm'r.*

Raleigh, March 2, 1855. 29—4t.

NEW BOOKS.—RUTH HALL—by Fanny Fern.
Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfort's Roost—by Washington Irving.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

GLEN ANNA.

MISS MAGARET O. NIXON,	Principal.
MISS EMILY BRANSON,	Assistant.
JOSEPH B. SHELTON,	Steward.
MRS. JOS. B. SHELTON,	Matron.

The sixth session of this flourishing Female Seminary will open Feb. 9th, 1855.

It is handsomely and healthfully situated in Davidson Co. N. C. six miles south of Normal College, one mile from Thomas Depot on the Central Railroad.

Terms: Board $8 a month exclusive of lights; tuition $10 a session; Music $10 extra; French $5.

For a Circular containing particulars apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. 4w.

BOGERT.—THIS THOROUGH-BRED STALLION and Race Horse, (awarded the first premium at the last North Carolina Agricultural Fair,) will make the Spring Season, commencing the 6th of March and ending the 10th of July, at Hillsborough, N. C.

For further particulars, see hand bills.

THOMAS B. HILES.

February 5th 1855. 1060—6w.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, March 1, 1855.

A.
Avery, G H
Allen, Christopher
Allen, John
Ashley, Miss Ella
Abbott, T W
Alford, H H
B.
Banks, G J
Buffalo, B B
Bashford, Thomas
Biggs, H
Brown, J B
Burrows, Mrs M
Bingham, L A
Brankly, Thomas
Boon, James
Barham, Willie
Brown, Miss M R
Bason, W F 2
Brooks, E
Baker, Miss L
Barlow, Miss A E
Blake, M
Baugh, Calvin
Beckwith, J B
Brockway, Chas
Bradley, Miss R
Baker, S S
Bridgers, Eliz
Brackett, Ed
C.
Candler, W G
Curfman, John F
Campbell, Wm
Coxel, Jas F
Clayton, L T
Colclaugh, John
Cummings, R S
Carter, Jordon
Clements, A K
Chapter, Sect Grand
Cooley Ed
Cooper, Ed
D.
Denson, Jane
Dickson, Miss Anna
Devereaux, Wm P
Dyer, T A & Co
Dodd, Orren L
E.
Earle, J
Eaton, Campbell
Ellen, Ridley
Ellington, J F
Evans, D
Eastwood, J M
Evans, Mrs Lucy
Earp, Mrs M
F.
Frazer, Alexander 2
Freeman, Shedrick
Fenert, John D
Ferrill, J J
Furniss, Wm
G.
Gaylord, E S 3
Gilliam, Robt B
Gooden, Miss M
Gas Co., Pres't of
Gardner, S M
Gordon, F
Gaines, R S
Godwin, George L
Griffin, Miss R
H.
Harrod, Miss Delia
Hall, W
Hendon, Isham
Hatch, H H
Hodge, George L
Holt, Gen. Jos S
Harriss, Wm H
Harden, Jno
Harrison, Wm
Harrison, Richard
Howton, Mrs Lucy
Harwood, Mrs Ann
Harding, R R & D
Hamill, W P
Hornaday, Isaiah
Hoggin, J A
Hines, P G
Halyburton, R
Hill, Nelson
Howard, Miss M W
Holt, Jos O
Hill, Miss Lucy A
Haughey, Jas
Hall, Jas
J.
Jones, W M
Jones, Miss Mary C
Johnson, Jerry
Jackson, W M
Joyner Jas
Jordon, Miss C S
Johnson, Wm
Jordon, Miss R
Jackson, Geo A E
Jones, John H
Jones, Miss Mary
Jones, Miss C
Johns, Stephen
K.
King, Warren
Keeth, Presley
Keeth, George
Keeth, George E
King, John
L.
Legnir, Mrs M
Lumley, T J
L'Engle, F F
Langdon, W J 3
Lockwood, Miss
Lumsden, E.
Lindley, Joshua
Lancaster, Jas J
Parrish, Boykin &
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh March 5, 1855. 1067—w3w.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance*.

A leading object of the Arator will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, Jr., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., Jr., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 29—f.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—NELLY BRACKEN, A tale of forty years ago, by Annie Chambers Bradford.
Pride and Prejudice, a novel by Miss Austen, author of "Sense and Sensibility," "Emma," "Persuasion," &c., &c.
The Pride of Life, by Lady Scott.
Amabel, a family history, by Elizabeth Wormerly.
The Sons of the Sires.
Paul and Julia, by J. C. Pitrat.
The Singers Companion.
Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and Society by Henry Giles.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

The Rev. John Cumming's Works.

CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES, OR LECtures on the Book of Revelation—1st and 2d series.
Cumming's Prophetic Studies, or Lectures on the Book of Daniel.
Cumming's Minor Works, first series. This volume contains the following: The Finger of God, Christ our Passover, the Comforter.
Cumming's Minor Works, second series. This volume contains the following: A Message from God, the Great Sacrifice, Christ receiving Sinners.

Lectures on the Seven Churches,	1 vol.	12 mo.
" on our Lord's Miracles,	"	"
" on the Parables,	"	"
" on Romanism,	"	"
Scripture Readings, Genesis,	"	"
" " Exodus,	"	"
" " St. Matthew,	"	"
" " St. Mark,	"	"
The Church before the flood,	"	"
The Tent and the Altar,	"	"
Benedictions, or the Blessed Life,	"	"
The Daily Life,	"	"
Voices of the Dead,	"	"
Voices of the Day,	"	"
Voices of the Night.	"	"

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

GEO. T. COOKE & CO.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LOOK OUT FOR FRESH FISH!
Now they Come.

RUN I TO W. H. PUTNEY'S FISH AND Provision Store, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, on the arrival of the cars, and buy one of his CORN-FED-SHAD.

I call them *corn-fed*, because they are so very fat, and I receive them almost flattering, as they are brought through by Adams & Co's Express, in a few hours.

Don't forget it, that all persons, without exception, must pay the cash on delivery of the fish and other articles purchased of me.

W. H. PUTNEY.

March 4, 1855. 31—2t.

No. 2. No. 12.
Bellingbrook St. Sycamore St.

MUIR & STEVENS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CHINA, GLASS, Earthenware, Cooking Stoves, Britannia and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., corner of Bellingbrook and Sycamore streets, Petersburg, Virginia.

The subscribers are now receiving from Europe of their own importation, per ships Isaac Wright, Underwriter, Wyoming, Constantine and Driver, a very large Stock of Goods, comprising all articles usually found in establishments of their kind. Among which are—

French and English China Dinner and Tea Sets, some very fine and of rare pattern and style; also, White Granite and Printed Dinner and Tea Sets.

French and English China, White Granite, Printed, Willow, Marble, Flowing Blue, Mulberry, Colored and Edged Plates and Dishes, China, Lava, Iron Stone, White Granite, Lustre, Marble, Hunting, Pearl, Colored Diped and other styles of Pitchers, Basins and Ewers, Bowls, Mugs, Coffee and Tea Pots of all descriptions.

Glass Ware (of all styles,) embracing Goblets, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, Salvers, Nipples, Bowls, Celeries, Pitchers, Salts, Vinegars, Peppers, Mustards, Spoon Glasses, Finger Bowls Lamps, Flower and Lamp Shades, Sugars, Colognes, Butter Bottles, Julep Tubes, Curtain Pins, Cup Plates, Paper Weights, Syrup Bottles, Candlesticks, Jars, &c.

Looking Glasses.—Fine French Plated Mirrors, Gilt and Mahogany Frame do., Swing, Ring and Pocket do.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Tea Ware, Coffees, Pitchers, Lamps and Castors.

Stone Ware of all descriptions; Waiters, Fancy Goods, &c., to which they respectfully invite the attention of the North Carolina and Virginia merchants and the public generally, feeling confident that they are prepared to offer great inducements, both in quality of goods and price. They are determined to sell as low as any house North or South.

MUIR & STEVENS.

March 2, 1855. 30—2m.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to packing.

First Premium Blank Books.
JNO. B. EGE,
(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD IN THE CITY OF Raleigh at the Court House door, for cash, on Monday, 19th March next, five negroes—man Jacob, woman Viney, girl Francis, girl Viney, and girl Minerva. Also, on the same day the following lands: Two thousand acres of land on Lumber River in Cumberland and Richmond Counties; two hundred and seventeen acres in Richmond Co., Laurel Hill District, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres adjoining the lands of Duncan K. Monroe, and others, in Richmond county, Laurel Hill District, levied on as the property of Daniel McLain, Neill McLain, William McLain and John Fairly, to satisfy an execution in my hands issued from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina. Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, to-wit: Five hundred and forty acres of land in Richmond County, Laurel Hill District. Also, two thousand nine hundred and sixteen acres in Laurel Hill District, Richmond County, levied on to satisfy an execution in my hands issuing from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina, against Simeon McLain, Ferdinand McLain, Duncan K. Monroe and John Fairly, both Executions in favor of the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina.

WESLEY JONES,
U. S. Marshal Dist. N. C.

Raleigh, Jan. 12, 1855. 16—wtd.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND BROCADE SILKS, French Cashmers and DeLanes, White Crape Shawls and Emb. Hdkfs.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, Dec. 8, 1854.

AT COST, RICH PLAID AND FIGURED BONNET Ribbons, Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas, Silk, Straw and Leghorn Bonnets.

No. 29, Cheap place.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—

AT COST, MENS AND BOYS CLOTH CAPS, Ready made clothing, a small lot of Carpeting, &c.

Call and take a look.

Next door to R. Smith's corner.

H. L. EVANS.

Dec. 8, 1854. 5—
☞ Spirit of the Age copy.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

Spring, 1853.
KERR & MARBURY,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass, &c.,
Nos. 74 and 76, Sycamore Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends and the public generally, that they have returned to their old stand, and from extensive Importations this Spring, per Ships "*Constantine*," "*Constantine*," and "City of *Brooklyn*," together with heavy purchases of Domestic Goods at the Factories, are enabled to offer the largest stock and finest assortment of *China, Glass, Earthen and Stone Ware, Britannia and Silver Plated Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, and Fancy Goods*, that they have ever exhibited in this market.

Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell at the lowest rates.

Feb. 26, 1855. 1064—w1w.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

LAND FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER residence on the Hillsborough Road, four miles from Franklinton and six from Louisburg, in one of the healthiest and best watered portions of the State. There are in both the above named places excellent male and female Schools, and a female College in process of erection in the latter.

There is on the premises a large and conveniently constructed two story building with ten good rooms, situated about three hundred yards from the road in a fine white oak grove. There are also a few out-houses—a good Spring convenient to the dwelling. I will sell one hundred acres or more as may suit the purchaser. Those wishing to see the premises will call on the subscriber in Louisburg, or Wm. O. Green, Esq., living adjoining.

WM. F. GREEN.

Louisburg, N. C., Feb. 20, 1855. 1063—wtf.

READ THIS!—ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE Firm of Evans & Cooke must come forward and settle immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Raleigh, Feb. 26, 1855.

NOTES ON DUELS AND DUELING, ALPHABETically arranged, with a preliminary historical essay.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 5, 1855. 30—

NOTICE.—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE Subscriber, on the 27th of December last, a black-tan [illegible] Said beast is marked with white and yellow, spotted legs, white under the neck, has a very long tail, the end white. Said aint is about two years old, and of medium size. A reward of ten dollars will be given for her delivery to me at Springhope, Nash County, or said reward will be given to any person giving information as to her whereabouts so that I may get her again.

Springhope, P. O., Nash, N. C. E. N. BRYANT.

March 3, 1855. 1064—6tw.

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (late [illegible] & Proctor,) would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from the Northern cities, and has in store a large and handsome Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Fancy Casting Cloths and Ready-Made Clothing, which he bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post Office—

Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.

Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.

Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.

Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.

Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.

Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.

Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

Furnishing Goods—A complete assortment, consisting in part of

Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.

Raleigh, Oct. 19th, 1853. 97—

THE STATE FAIR!
HARDING'S EXHIBITION!!!

E. L. HARDING WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform those contemplating a visit to the annual Agricultural Fair, to be held in October, that he has selected with immediate reference to their wants and wishes, the *largest* and *most varied* assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

that it has ever been his pleasure to exhibit.

He would, therefore, suggest the two important considerations of *convenience* and *economy*, while they can purchase from a well established Clothing Emporium in Raleigh, as good garments as can be made to order, at as *low prices* as can be sold elsewhere.

EDWARD L. HARDING,
Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

September 15, 1854. 86—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first